

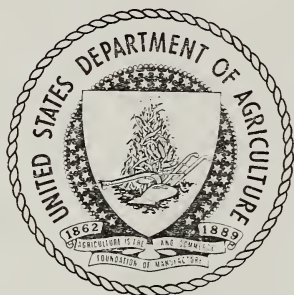
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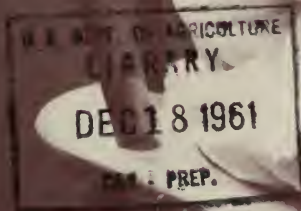


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*American Abundance Goes Abroad—
to help feed hungry people • to help build nations*



FOOD FOR PEACE



Director of the Food for Peace Program
in cooperation with U.S. Department of State • U.S. Department of Agriculture
International Cooperation Administration

FOOD FOR



© Fabian Bachrach



" . . . because it is right "

"To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right."—President Kennedy's Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961.

"American agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way and to play an important role in helping to provide a more adequate diet for peoples all around the world. We must make the most vigorous and constructive use possible of this opportunity. We must narrow the gap between abundance here at home and near starvation abroad."—The President's Food-for-Peace Memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, January 24, 1961.

"This Administration is expanding its new Food for Peace Program in every way possible. The product of our abundance will be more effectively used to relieve hunger and help economic growth in all corners of the globe."—The President's State of the Union Message, January 30, 1961 ■

PEACE

FOOD FOR PEACE is a program for sharing with newly developing countries this Nation's agricultural abundance. By aiding these countries in their efforts to provide a more adequate diet for their people and to promote the growth of their economies, Food for Peace increases their ability to develop into strong members of free world society.

In agriculture this Nation's strength is second to none. The Nation's farmers, by their skill, their diligence, their resourcefulness, have made this possible. The Food for Peace Program puts our strength to use in helping to build a freer, more self-reliant world.

Food for Peace is thus a humanitarian concept in dynamic action—a companion program to the many other peace-supporting efforts of the United States, including mutual security programs and participation in the United Nations ■





How FOOD FOR PEACE Works

TO SHARE FOOD with the world's hungry and newly developing countries is to share life and hope with them, and to give them more strength to help themselves.

For nearly a half century the United States has shared its food and other farm products to relieve world hunger and to speed economic development. This was done in times of abundance and in times of scarcity, as in both World Wars and the reconstruction periods that followed.

These past efforts were responses to emergencies of limited duration. The goal of the Food for Peace

Program, on the other hand, is to permit the United States to use its agricultural abundance in a coordinated long-range attack on hunger and poverty in countries where these twin troubles are chronic.

The Food for Peace Program works toward this goal in several ways. Its principal vehicle is the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (popularly known as Public Law 480). Many less developed countries would like to raise their level of food consumption but are unable to do so because a shortage of foreign exchange prevents them from increasing their purchases in the commercial market. Title I of P.L. 480 meets this problem by letting such countries buy American farm products with their own currencies.

The Food for Peace Program's contribution to increased food consumption in the less developed countries is at the same time a contribution to the economic development of these countries. Economic growth inevitably results in an increase in a country's demand for food and other resources. When the country cannot meet this demand either through increased domestic production or through imports, inflation and economic stagnation result. Growth is halted. By supplying some of these resources and, in countries where dollars are scarce, accepting payment in local currency, the Food for Peace Program helps economic development to continue.

Food for Peace operates on the humanitarian as well as the purely economic plane. It does this through large-scale food donations on a people-to-people basis in cooperation with United States voluntary agencies, aid to refugees and other needy persons, and school lunch programs. Most distribution for emergency famine relief is on a government-to-government basis. Food for Peace also supports and supplements the food distribution work of the United Nations.

A companion phase of the Food for Peace Program helps needy foreign countries to increase their own food production. Through Point-4 programs about a thousand United States technicians are working with technicians of many newly-developing countries in programs to expand agricultural development. This technical aid has included the development and distribution of improved seed, introduction of soil and water conservation practices, and control of plant and animal diseases and pests.

Food for Peace is under the direction of the President through the Director of the Food for Peace Program and in cooperation with the Departments of State and Agriculture and the International Cooperation Administration ■

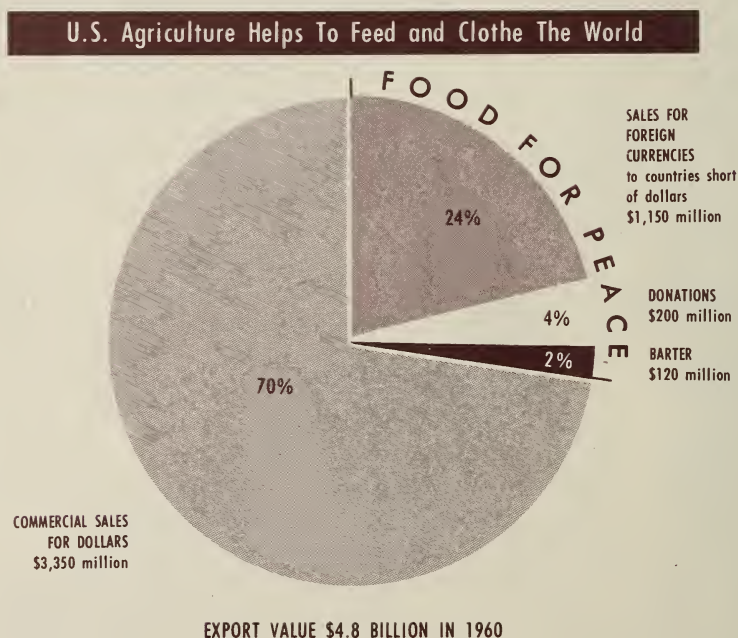
How FOOD FOR PEACE Helps Other Countries To Develop

TRADITIONALLY, countries that need to import food must buy it in the commercial market. If they want to buy from the world's biggest supplier, the United States, they pay dollars. They earn the dollars by exporting the goods and services they have to sell.

That is the normal situation. It causes no great problems for the prosperous advanced countries. But it does cause major problems for many of the newly developing countries, especially as they try to expand their imports of food.

Newly developing countries find that economic growth inevitably results in greater consumer demand for food and fiber. Since most of them are short of dollar exchange, they are often unable to buy the additional needed amounts in the commercial market. The result is shortages, inflated prices, and retarded development. Through the Food for Peace Program, however, newly developing countries are able to import additional agricultural supplies from the United States despite their shortage of dollar exchange. These extra supplies help to feed people better, help prevent runaway inflation, and enable economic development to continue.

It is essential that the newly emerging countries be able to move ahead with development programs. Only through such development can they achieve higher living standards and the ability to pay their own way—which is the only lasting solution to their poverty ■



The Future



ALTHOUGH past efforts to use America's abundance in the fight against hunger and poverty have been substantial, only a good start has been made. More must be done—more will be done. The newly emerging nations need even more help to feed their people better, and to become strong members of free world society. The expanded Food for Peace Program is designed to serve more effectively in narrowing the gap between abundance in the United States and chronic malnutrition abroad.

Foods distributed in the past have been largely carbohydrates, including large amounts of wheat and rice. A better dietary balance is required in the recipient countries. One of the first changes in the new program was to add edible oils to the foods donated through the voluntary agencies. More protein foods, both animal and vegetable, are needed.

An expansion is anticipated in the highly successful school milk and school lunch programs abroad, as a means of contributing to good health and continued education of the rising generation.

An important goal is the use of longer-term supply arrangements between the United States and each participating country, so that both can more effectively plan their respective programs.

Cooperation will be close between Food for Peace and the Freedom From Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The Food for Peace Program will be administered in such a way that the world's commercial marketing mechanism, through which the bulk of farm products is distributed, will be protected from damage.

Established producers in countries receiving American products will not be hurt. Their incentives to greater efforts will not be impaired. Food for Peace activities will be aimed at supporting, not lessening, a participating country's efforts to feed its own people better ■

The Blessings of Abundance



THE EFFICIENCY of American farmers and ranchers provides the people of the United States with an abundance of food and fiber. It enables this Nation to feed its own needy and to have special school lunch and milk programs for American children. At the same time, this efficiency enables us to share food and other farm products with the friendly rising nations of the world.

On America's efficient farms, one worker produces enough for himself and for twenty-five others. This record of American agriculture, which is without parallel in the world, makes possible the coordinated attack on hunger and poverty which the United States is launching with Food for Peace.

The law under which the Food for Peace Program is operated requires that the food needs of our own citizens be met first. But the tremendous productivity of American agriculture assures both adequate supplies of food at home and substantial amounts for the aid of the underfed people of other nations. Malnutrition and starvation not only degrade man; they stunt the growth of freedom. They are a disgrace to the twentieth century and should be erased. America's Food for Peace Program works to that end . . . because it is right!

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